

The funds authorized under Title I are intended to be used to work with and benefit Pakistani organizations. Specifically, Section 101(c)(3) provides that:

“The President is encouraged, as appropriate, to utilize Pakistani firms and community and local nongovernmental organizations in Pakistan, including through host country contracts, and to work with local leaders to provide assistance under this section”

Section 102(a) makes clear that there are no conditions placed on the Pakistani government for delivery of the \$7.5 billion in assistance. The only accounting requirements are of the U.S. executive branch.

Section 102(d) makes clear that a long term commitment to increased civilian assistance for the people of Pakistan is envisioned by stating that it is the desire of Congress that the amounts authorized for fiscal years 2010–2014 shall continue from fiscal years 2015–2019.

Section 103(b) authorizes establishment of field offices for Inspectors General to audit and oversee expenditure of this assistance. It is the intent of Congress that such offices would be established in consultation with appropriate Pakistani authorities for the purpose of ensuring optimal management of resources.

TITLE II: SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

The intention of this section is to strengthen cooperative efforts to confront extremism. The purposes of security assistance are intended to be completely cooperative, and reflect the intention that such assistance be used to support Pakistan in achieving its stated objectives in winning the ongoing counterinsurgency, defeating terrorist organizations that threaten Pakistan, and strengthening democratic institutions. Specifically, Section 201(1) “Purposes of Assistance” states that:

“The purposes of assistance under this title are—

(1) to support Pakistan’s paramount national security need to fight and win the ongoing counterinsurgency within its borders in accordance with its national security interests;

(2) to work with the Government of Pakistan to improve Pakistan’s border security and control and help prevent any Pakistani territory from being used as a base or conduit for terrorist attacks in Pakistan, or elsewhere;

(3) to work in close cooperation with the Government of Pakistan to coordinate action against extremist and terrorist targets; and

(4) to help strengthen the institutions of democratic governance”

The provisions applied to certain limited portions of U.S. security assistance in Section 203 are intended to be fully in line with the existing policy of the Government of Pakistan. Specifically, Section 203(c)(1) reflects our understanding that cooperative efforts currently being undertaken by the Governments of Pakistan and the United States to combat proliferation will continue.

Section 203(c)(2) reflects the intent that U.S. security assistance is used in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Section 201 above, e.g., ensuring Pakistan’s security, winning the counterinsurgency within Pakistan, preventing territory from being used for terrorist attacks in Pakistan and elsewhere, and coordinating action against extremist and terrorist targets. This section requires a certification by the United States executive branch

to Congress regarding the efforts and progress made in achieving these purposes, and includes a series of factors to be considered collectively by the Secretary of State in making this assessment.

Section 203(c)(3) includes a provision intended to express support for democratic institutions in Pakistan.

Section 203(e) contains a waiver making clear that this certification could be waived if the determination is made by the Secretary of State in the interests of national security that this was necessary to continue such assistance.

TITLE III. STRATEGY, ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING, AND OTHER PROVISIONS.

The intention of this section is to ensure that there is transparency and accountability in the way authorized assistance is spent. This Title requires the U.S. executive branch to provide various reports to Congress designed to demonstrate that funds are being used for the purposes set forth in Title I and Title II; there are no requirements on the Government of Pakistan.

Section 301 “Strategy Reports” requires three reports from the United States executive branch that detail a plan for how U.S. assistance to Pakistan will be spent and evaluated and a regional security plan for how the United States can best work with its partners for “effective counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts.”

Section 302 “Monitoring Reports” reflects the need for ongoing consultation between the U.S. executive branch and Congress on monitoring U.S. assistance to Pakistan, including a “Semi-Annual Monitoring Report” where:

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the assistance provided under this Act during the preceding 180-day period.

The many requirements of this report are intended as a way for Congress to assess how effectively U.S. funds are being spent, shortfalls in U.S. resources that hinder the use of such funds, and steps the Government of Pakistan has taken to advance our mutual interests in countering extremism and nuclear proliferation and strengthening democratic institutions.

There is no intent to, and nothing in this Act in any way suggests that there should be, any U.S. role in micromanaging internal Pakistani affairs, including the promotion of Pakistani military officers or the internal operations of the Pakistani military.

The reports envisioned in this Section are not binding on Pakistan, and require only the provision of information by the executive branch to the U.S. Congress, in furtherance of the Act’s stated purpose of strengthening civilian institutions and the democratically-elected Government of Pakistan.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained last evening and missed rollcall 773. If present, I would have voted “yea.”

IRAN SANCTIONS ENABLING ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 2009

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, as the lead Republican sponsor of H.R. 1327, the Iran Sanctions Enabling Act, I rise in strong support and urge my colleagues to pass this bill.

We know that certain international corporations still invest billions of dollars in Iran’s energy sector—in effect, subsidizing the regime’s nuclear program. If states and local municipalities want to divest public funds from investments in such companies, the Federal Government should support their decisions.

The Iran Sanctions Enabling Act would authorize state and local governments to divest from firms with investments of \$20 million or more in Iran’s energy industry. Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, New Jersey, Colorado, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Washington have all enacted some form of divestment laws. The Iran Sanctions Enabling Act would encourage more states and local communities to take similar action.

With Iranian uranium enrichment accelerating—and the recent disclosure of a secret uranium enrichment site at Qom—the window for effective diplomacy is starting to close. To avoid conflict, we must pass effective sanctions and provide our diplomats with greater leverage. H.R. 1327 is a good first step—but it cannot be the last. I urge Speaker Pelosi and Chairman Berman to move H.R. 2194, the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act, to the floor for immediate consideration. This legislation, modeled after my Iran Sanctions Enhancement Act of 2007 and Iran Diplomatic Enhancement Act of 2009, would extend current sanctions to companies that supply gasoline to Iran. Iran’s dependence on foreign gasoline remains its greatest weakness—and offers the greatest hope for diplomacy to succeed.

In addition, the President must take steps to fully implement current law. The Iran Sanctions Act was enacted in 1996 as an important measure to deny Iran the resources to further its nuclear program and to support terrorist organizations. According to the law, a firm that invests more than \$20 million in Iran’s energy sector is determined to be a violator, and is subject to a range of sanctions. The Congressional Research Service has identified more than 20 firms that likely violate the Iran Sanctions Act. Nevertheless, no Administration has ever enforced this law. I urge my colleagues to sign the Kirk-Klein letter to President Obama urging him to enforce the Iran Sanctions Act without delay.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, consistent with House Republican Earmark Standards, I am submitting the following earmark disclosure information for project requests that I

made and which were included within H.R. 2997, "Making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes."

Requesting Member: Congressman JOHN DUNCAN

Account: National Institute of Food and Agriculture—SRG

Project Amount: \$1,000,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: University of Tennessee, 114 Morgan Hall, 2621 Morgan Circle, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996

Description of Request: This funding will be used for producing crop plants that can be used directly as early-warning sentinels for the detection of plant diseases.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF ANNE FORRESTER LYBRAND

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I would like to request the House's attention today to pay recognition to the special life of Anne Forrester Lybrand of Oxford, Alabama.

Mrs. Lybrand was born on November 11, 1906 in Talladega County. She was married to Mr. Eule Lybrand in 1928 and was blessed with two sons, Eule Lybrand, Jr. and Fred Ray Lybrand.

Mrs. Lybrand and her husband owned their own business and she also worked as a City Clerk for the City of Oxford. She has been an active member of First United Methodist Church of Oxford since 1946 where she taught Sunday school, and is past President of the United Methodist Women's Group.

She also has been involved with Interfaith Ministries and is a Charter Member of the Oxford "Meals on Wheels" program.

On November 7th, her friends and family will celebrate her birthday at her church. Today I would like to wish Mrs. Anne Forrester Lybrand a very Happy 100th Birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I regret that I missed rollcall votes nos. 772–774. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all rollcall votes.

CONGRATULATING ACT, INC., ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID LOESACK

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. LOESACK. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate ACT, Inc., on its 50th anniversary, and 50 years of ac-

complishments. ACT, originally American College Testing Program, was founded in Iowa's first state capitol in Iowa City, IA, in 1959. The goal was to help all students who wanted to attend college find the best match for their interests and abilities and to help colleges and universities place students into appropriate freshman-level classes. On November 7, 1959 about 75,000 students took the first ACT Assessment; in the high school graduating class of 2009 nearly 1.5 million students—45 percent of all high school graduates in our nation took the ACT.

While ACT started with a single focus, the organization now conducts research and offers a broad array of programs and services to help provide solutions to many of the complex education and workforce problems facing our nation and those abroad. ACT, with its educational knowledge, has expanded to help bridge the barriers that remain in accessing the globalized marketplace for millions of individuals around the globe. Through local partnerships in 13 countries ACT is working to improve the educational opportunities for the students and help teach English as a second language.

I am honored to represent many of the employees of ACT here in the U.S. House of Representatives. I congratulate them and all of the ACT employees, directors, and members of state organizations on their 50-year history of helping people achieve education and workplace success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, yesterday I missed several rollcall votes, and I wish to state how I would have voted had I been present: rollcall No. 772—"yea," rollcall No. 773—"yea," rollcall No. 774—"yea."

TRIBUTE TO W. FRANK JONES

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and an important public servant. W. Frank Jones recently retired after 14 years as Executive Director of the Marion County Economic Development Commission. His leadership and devotion will certainly be missed.

Frank Jones was born in Marion County in the farming community of Gapway. Although he loved growing up on a farm, Frank knew early on that he didn't want to follow his parents, Ernest F. Jones and Nina Brown Jones, into the family business.

After graduating from Mullins High School, Frank enlisted in his local National Guard unit in December 1953. On October 1957, upon graduation from Palmetto Military Academy, he was appointed an armor officer assigned to the 1st Battalion, 263rd Armor in the South Carolina Army National Guard. He served in this battalion through December 1982, with as-

signments ranging from Company Commander to Battalion Executive Officer and Battalion Commander. From December 1982 through March 1986, he was assigned to the State Area Command, where he served as Deputy Commander, Detachment 1 (Troop Command) from June 1983 to September 1984. He became Deputy Commander of the 218th Heavy Separate Brigade in March 1986.

Frank received numerous federal and state awards and decorations during his 40 years of service to the National Guard. He eventually retired from the Army National Guard after he rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Army National Guard where he commanded the 3rd Brigade of the historic 1st Infantry Division.

General Jones also demonstrated his commitment to serving his community in other ways. From 1966 until 1982, he served on the Mullins City Council and was Mayor pro tem in 1981–1982. Professionally, he pursued a career in banking receiving degrees from the South Carolina Bankers School, the Louisiana State Graduate School of Banking, the Commercial Lending School of the University of Oklahoma, and the State University of New York at Albany. He went to work for Davis National Bank of Mullins, and in 1981, he became the bank's President and CEO, a position he held for 13 years. Frank decided to embark on another career as Executive Director of the Marion County Economic Development Commission. He also furthered his education by completing an economic development course at Georgia State University in 1995.

Frank's tenure at the Commission was marked by difficult circumstances. Marion County historically had an agricultural-based economy. With the decline in tobacco farming, the county became a hub for textile manufacturing. Subsequently the textile industry suffered big losses as jobs were moved overseas and plants were closed leaving large unemployment in the county.

Frank did a tremendous job attracting diverse smaller industries to the county, which helps protect against the devastation the county suffered when its two previous economic engines collapsed. He also grew Marion County Progress, an organization made up of local business leaders that help drive economic development in the area, from a handful of people to members.

Throughout his life, Frank has remained connected to his community. He is a member of Mullins First Baptist Church where he serves as Treasurer, teacher of adult men's Sunday School, and Deacon. He is a member of the Mullins Rotary Club, and is a past President. He has also served as Chairman of the Board of Visitors at Francis Marion University, and is a past Director of the S.C. Bankers Association. Frank is a recipient of the Order of the Palmetto, the highest civilian honor bestowed by the Governor of South Carolina.

He is married to Joann McCumber Jones. The couple has two children Charles Jones and Karen Grice, both of Marion, and five grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Frank Jones on his retirement and thanking him for his years of service to Marion County, the State of South Carolina and our nation. He has dedicated his life to helping his community and it is a much better place because of his